LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LAST HOPE OF THE GLADSTONIANS HAS

Gloomy Outlook in the East-Rumin Massing Troops-Prime Minister De Freycinet Declines De Lesseps's Request-England Demands Instant Re-

LONDON, July 7.- The last hope of the ladstonians, the vote in the countles, has fatted. The English countles are going unionist. The counties of Somerset, Warwick, Hereford, Derby, Deubigh, and Shropshire, in which centers the agricultural vote, have returned conservatives. Scot. land continues Gladstonian. Numerous county polls have not yet been taken, but it is impossible to reverse the defeat of the

The unioniste are confident of an ultimate strength of 370, against 300.

The conservatives are certain that, with a compact phalanx of 300 members, Lord Salisbury will form a purely conservative multiple.

Salisbury will form a purely conservative ministry.

Mr. Thomas Sexton (Parnellite), who set in the last house for South Bilgro, went up into Belfast again this campaign to contest the west division against J. H. Haslet, conservative, who defeated Mr. Sexton in the same district last election by a vote of 3,750 against 3,743. Mr. Sexton has won the district and scored the greatest Parnell victory of the campaign so far. He has defeated Mr. Haslet by a vote of 3,882 to 3,729.

The returns from the English counties show large gains for the conservatives, who are winning some of the county divisions by sweeping majorities.

Mr. S. Waddy (Gladstonfan) carried the Brigg division of Lincolnshire, but by a majority of over 2,000 less than that obtained by the liberal candidate at the last election. This news, published alongside of the great tory victory in Leominster, put the liberal in a gloom.

This news, published alongside of the great tory victory in Leominster, put the liberals in a gloom.

James Rankin, conservative, won the Leominster division of Herefordshire by a majority of nearly 2,000. He was defeated by a liberal in the same district last election by a majority of 12!.

The Leominster returns were the first published from the county elections to-day, and the result caused profound excitement among the tories all over Eugland.

The Gladatonites have captured Eigin from the unionist candidate, who represented the district in the last house.

Loxnon, July S.—Mr. McCarney, conservative, has been elected in Antrim, the nationalist candidate's nomination having been declared informal. The tories have rained the north and south divisions of West Ham and the Acerington and Southport divisions of Lancashire. Every polishows increased tory voices. The net unionist gain at 1 a. m. is 29. Mr. Crawford, who was connected with the Dilke case, has been elected in Lanarishire. Sir E. J. Reed, Gladstonian, has been elected by 300 majority, after a great fight with Mr. Brand, one of the moving spirits of the unionists. The latest totals are 240 tories, 47 unionists, 119 liberals, and 55 Parnellites.

A cabinet council will be held Tuesday to decide on the course to be pursued in view of the results of the elections.

A Gladstonian has been re elected at Clackmannan.

The Gladstonians have gained Carmar-

Clackmannan.
The Gladstonians have gained Carmar-

then. The member representing the dis-trict in the late parliament voted against the home rule bill. RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS-GLOOMY OUTLOOK

INTELEMENT.

IN THE EAST.

LONDON, July 8.—Special dispatches agree in describing the outlook in the east as glocomy. The massing of Russian troops in Ressarabia has caused great anxiety.

The Duly Chronicle's correspondent in Constantinople says there is a general belief in Turkish military circles that war between Russia and Austria will not be long delayed. The Russian government is pressing the porte to pay the indemnity due Russia.

A dispatch to the News from Salonica A dispatch to the News from Salonica says that the Russian agents are swarming all over Macedonia. Russian newspapers urge Russia to intervene in Bulgaria unless Prince Alexander be speedily deposed by his own subjects. European newspapers regard Russia's action at Batoum as a reply to England's sympathy with Bulgaria. ENTHUSIASM IN DUBLIN.

streets until midnight, headed by bands of music and carrying torches and American and Irish flags. Enthusiastic cheers were given for Parnell and home rule. Mr. Sex-ton was serenaded at his hotel. Lalmohun Ghose, who was defeated at Deptford, will contest Ossory, Queen' county, as a Parnellite.

London, July 7.—The English government will take no isolated action in con nection with the closing of the port of Batoum by Russia, but will merely join the other powers in sending a diplomatic pro-

other powers in sending a diplomatic pro-test.

London, July 8.—The Daily News says that Russia's action in closing the port of Batoum is a gross breach of faith, and is most discreditable to the czar. England. it says, ought not to recognize or condone this action. The News adds: "If Russia continues to act thus the may

find a general league against her, involving an exclusion from international intercourse which she is scarcely able to afford," TIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The porte, on account of the Bulgarian complications, has atopped disbanding the troops. ENGLAND DEMANDS INSTANT REDRESS.

LONDON, July 7.—African advices say that Moorish troops have sacked and de-stroyed English factories at Cape Juby, on the west coast of Sahara, and that the Euglish minister at Tanglers has demanded of the sultan of Morocco instant redress for

TOO BOY FOR THE CORTES. MADRID, July 7.—A severe shock of carthquake was felt at Malaga to-day. The heat in this city was so overpowering to-day that the cortes was compelled to adjourn t cfore reaching a vote on the budget est

CYCLONE IN THE WEST INDIES. HAVANA, July 7.—The expected cyclone has progressed a little in a westerly direct

DRUSSEL'S UNIVERSITY BURNED, BRUSSELS, July 7.—The great hall and the entire right wing of the University of Brussels was burned to-day. A portion of the ilbrary was saved. The loss caused by the fire is \$500,600. THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Rose, July 7.—The cholera returns to-day are as follows: Venice, 2 new cases, 1 death; Brindist, 189 new cases, 71 deaths; Lutiano, 70 new cases, 90 deaths; San Vito, 32 new cases, 4 deaths; Fontana, 70 new cases, 34 deaths. PRIME MINISTER DE PREVCINET DECLINES

PRIME MINISTRE DE PREVOINES DECLINES DE LESSETS'S REQUEST.

PARIS, July 7.—M. de Lesseps recently asked M. de Freyeinet to heaten the decision of the Panama canal lottery loan committee in order that the chamber of deputies might settle the question before the summer vacation. The prime minister declined to interfere in the matter. OVATIONS TO AMERICAN ACTORS.

litrapore. July 7.—Daly's theatrical comin "Nancy" this evening bein asiastic house. The perform a great success. The principal of the company met with ovain the verdict of the critics is unin dy favorable.

dy favorable. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 7.—At Mount Her-man, in Northfield, Dwight L. Moody will open to-day a summer school for the study of

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Father Shoots His Steeping Son, Then Pierces His Own Brain.

NEW YORK, July 7 .- John Warner, a tall,

bald-headed man with a fringe of gray hair showing under his hat and a black mustache tinged with gray, bired a hail bedroom on the fourth floor of the flat No. 102 West Tenth street about two monits ago. He was accompanied by a boy of 14, a likely young fellow, whom he introduced as his son Joseph. Early this morning pistol shots were heard coming from the room occupied by the Warners. These aroused the next door lodger and the landlord, and they tried the door. It was locked, and no answer came to their knocking. Then they broke the lock, and looked in. The elderly lodger lay on the floor, partly dressed, with a big pistol in his hand. There was blood on the carpet. The police were notified, and an ambutlance summoned. Mr. Warner had his trousers on, and had evidently gone about his bloody deed with deliberation. Ou the window-sill stood a small looking-plass, besides three or four pistol cartridges. He had apparently used the glass in fixing his aim, so that the bullet should not fail to kill him after he had taken his son's life. The boy lay in bed in his night abirt, with his head on his right arm, as he had slept, shot through the left temple. He breathed, but was senseless. It was clear that the father had shot him sleeping. He never woke to suffer. The bullet had crashed through his brain, and he died in the hospital shortly after his arrival there. The father, after shooting his son, turned the weapon to his own head, sent the second bullet through his own brain, and dropped dead in his tracks. There was nothing in the room to furnish any clew to the mystery of the double crime. It would appear that poverty was the motive of the father's crime. tinged with gray, bired a hall bedroom on the fourth floor of the flat No. 193 West

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKE.

Excitement at the Stock Vards - A Mob-Extensive Boycott-Sympathy With the Strikers.

CHICAGO, July T .- The Lake Shore company continues to move freight without opposition from the strikers, although every train so moved has a guard of armed detectives. Almost every one in the town of Lake sympathizes with the strikers, and the Lake sympathizes with the strikers, and the new men, detectives, and reporters come in for a full share of abuse. An extensive boycott has been inaugurated against all of the men who go with the trains, and not a tradessnan in the vicinity of the stock yards will accept patronage from them. Half a dozen reporters who went to groceries, saloons, and restaurants on Forty-second street were informed that taey could buy nothing, as the boycott had been made universal in the vicinity.

Some excitement was caused at the yards shortly after noon by the stoning of a Lake Shore train by packing house employes. Slicks and rocks were thrown, but no one was struck. Three of the mob were chased by the police, but no arreats were made.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL.

Joseph Sugar, Anton Stimack, and Peter Sevieski, employes of the McCormick reaper works, who engaged in the riot May I, in which four men were killed, and from which the more serious events of the day following obtained impetus, were arraigned for trial before Judge Garnett this morning. Each is especially indicted for assault with intent to kill, and some deeply interesting narratives will come out in the evidence. The trial was begun at 2 o'clock, some slight trouble being encountered in securing a jury.

Murder Mystery at New York.

New York, July 7.—The police authorities of Richmond county, Staten Island, are actively looking for Louis Eopinger, of New York, a collector for a firm in New York, who was sent to Fleasant Plains on Monday to collect a bill. Since that time he has not been seen. From information received it appears that a sailing pariy of three young men was coasting along South beach on Tuesday afternoon, when they passed a white row boat with red gunwales rowed by two men, and saw in it what they supposed to be the dead body of a man who had boen terribly beaten about the face. One of the sailing party (whose name is for the present suppressed in the interest of justice) recognized the features of the dead man as those of his friend. Louis Expinger, and was soon after, at his urgent request, set ashore in a row bost at New Doro and went as rapidly as possible to Eppinger's home in New York, where his worst foars were confirmed. This evaning the representative of Mr. Eppinger's employer applied to the police for intermation about him, but failing to get any, took a conveyance for Pleasant Plains. Detectives are covering the beach watching for developments.

A Policeman Follows Judge Snell's Latest Advice.

Holden, Mo., July 7.—Yestorday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Fred Robinson and one Cary

about 5 o'clock, Fred Robinson and one Cary were arrested on a charge of robbing the position of the way to the calabouse Robinson broke away from Marshal Resaler, who had him in charge. Hessler ordered Robinson to stop, or be shot. Robinson halted and turned half round, when Hessler fired, the ball passing through Robinson's body, piersing the least, and lodging in a tree fifty feet beyond. Robinson remained standing until Hessler came up to him, when he fell dead at the marshal's feet. Hessler gave himself into custody. A jury was impaneled, but the inquest was adjourned until to-day. Much excitement exists, and the feeling against Hessler is strong.

Missouri Republican Committee.

St. Louis, July 7.—The Republican state contract committee met to-day. The resignation of Chauncey L Filley was accepted, and Gen. D. Channes I. Filley was accepted, and Gon. D. P. Grier, of St. Louis, was elected to fill the vacancy. A committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union requested an audionce with the committee, and presented a resolution declaring the Republican party of Missouri to be in favor of submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the state demandment and sale of alcoholic liquors. The resolution was reterred. Sednila was selected as the place and Sept. 1 as the time for holding the next flepublican state convention.

The Hancock Memorial. NEW YORK, July 7 .- The memorial of the ate Gen, Hancock, which is to be presented to ate Gen. Hancock, which is to be presented to Mrs. Hancock by the common council, was delivered to the board to-day. It is in the form of an album and contains the mayor's message sud the resolutions of the board of aldermon engrossed on a cardboard. There are twenty-seven leaves. The pages contain Latin mottoes, a portrait of the dead general, and other matters, and cach page is different in design. In the center of the top lid is a solid silver plate engrossed with the city's cost of arms and a suitable merripition. The whole is included in a plate-glass case.

Minnesota Prohibition Convention. in convention here and placed a full state ticket in the field, J. E. Calida of Wassea, was nominated for governor, and J. Plakham, of Hennepin, for Beutenant governor, both by acclamation. The platform contains nothing merethan an enunciation of the principles usually set forth by prohibition conventions, but heartily approves what has been done in the past and expresses hope for the future.

How a Tennesseean Won a Treasury CHATTANOGA, July 7.—Thomas C. Blakney, a coal miner at Soddy, last Saturday received

totice that he had passed a successful examinabefore the civil service commission, and seen appointed to a \$1,350 clerkship in the had been appointed to a \$1,350 cleraship in the Tressory Department. Least April, during the great flood, he learned that file commission was at Knoxville. He crossed the raging river on a raft of logs and trudged twenty miles to reach a train. He passed a perfect examina-tion over fifty applicants as a result of his places.

Death of Dr. White,

New Brusswick, N.J., July 7.—Dr. B F.
White, aged 71 years, formerly a prominent
physician in New York city and Cheinasti,
was found dead in bed here the morning. The
former of war to make it that York is eccased was a prominent Odd Fellow

FURTHERS MONROE, July 7.-Admiral Jonett and the naval board of inspection made a

Death of the Southern Poet Laurente. Augusta, Ga., July 7.—Paul H. Hayne, the poet laureate of the south, died at his home, cope Hill, Grovetown, at 8 o'clock last even-ing.

SPORTING INFORMATION.

PREPARING FOR THE ANNUAL POTOMAC

Serious Accident During an Amateur Base Ball Game-Horse Baces Vesterday-Entries for To-Day's Races-An Exciting Glove Fight.

The attendance at the meeting of the Potomae Boat Club last evening was large. and the interest in the business before the meeting gave promise of good results in the matter of active work in preparation for the annual Potomac river regatta. Three energetic men. Messrs. Martin, Barbarin, and Doxon, were designated as the committee on the regatta. A committee was also appointed to secure the services of a trainer to instruct the active members of a trainer to instruct the active members of the club and to select erews for the regatta. Mr. Louis A. Fischer, one of the members of the invincible light-weight crew, was elected first licutement of the club. Two new names were added to the growing membership of this thriving organization. The Columbia Club held its monthly meeting last night, but transacted only routine business, which, however, included reports of favorable progress in the business in charge of the club's committees. AMATEUR BASE BALL—SERIOUS ACCIDENT. AMATEUR BASE BALL-SERIOUS ACCIDENT

AMATEUR BASE BALL—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A well-contested game was played by the Capitals and Merchants at Capitol Park yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Merchants by a score of 16 against 7. Base lits—Capitals, 6; Merchants, 9. Errors—Capitals, 12; Merchants, 7. During the game a serious accident occurred. As Shea, of the Merchants, was running from, second to third base, be collided with Arthur Buckler, the third baseman of the Capitals, and one of the latter's legs was so badly broken that the bone protruded through the skin. The injured man was conveyed to his home and a surgeon took the case in charge immediately.

BASE BALL GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Chicago—

York, Welch and O Roberts
At Betroit—
Philadelphia...... 0 9: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Detroit........... 0 0: 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2
Base hits—Philadelphia. 2: Detroit, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 6: Detroit, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 6: Detroit, 8: At Louisville—Lautsville, 18; Athlotic. 2.
At Cheinnati—Cinctinati, 8: Metropolitan, 4.
At 8t. Louis—8t. Louis, 6: Baltimore, 0.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 2.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 7.—First race Hunter's burdle race, mile and a haif, over shourdles. Pawnee won, Zangbar second, Reponse third. hurdies. Pawnee won, Zangbar second, Response third.

Second race—About one mile, on the flat.
Second race—Handleap for polo ponies, one-half mile. Codarhurst won, Mermaid second.
Third race—Handleap for polo ponies, one-half mile. Codarhurst won, Mermaid second.
Zicafoo third.

Fourth race—Two miles and a half. Dundee won, Kettledrum second. Cornell third.

Fifth race—Handleap hurdle race, one and one-quarter miles, over hurdles. Won by Flames, Jester second, Col. Watson third.

Sixth race—For 509 a side, one-quarter mile, between Cedarhurst and Economy. Won by Cedarhurst.

Seventh race—Hunter steeplechase, abandicap sweeptakes, for hunters, or hunters or hacks, three miles. Emulation won, An milas second, Daily Maid third.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH BACES. NEW YORK, July 7.—The first race at Brighten Beach to-day was three quarters of a mile. Dizzy Brunette won by one and one-haif lengths Suie Portes second, Lizzie Walton third, Time, 1:18.

Second race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Lute String won, Marsh Redon second, Brunswick third, Time, 1:10.

Third nace—Seven-eighths of a mile. Roughton won. Catheart second, Emmet third, Time, 1:204.

Fourth race—Three quarters of a mile. Al. Recd won. Daly Oak second, Belleview third. Time, 1:214. Fourth race—Three quarters of a mile. Al. Reed won. Daiy Oak second, Belleview third. Time, 1:354.

PiRh race—One mile. Leonora won, Burgomaster second, Petersburg third. Time, 1:45.

Sixth race—One mile. Gold Ban won, Balle B second, Gen. Monroe third. Time, 1:44.

Seventh race—One and one signith unites. Nettle won, Frolk second, Ballot third. Time, 1:554. 1:55%. Eighth race—One and one-half miles. Peckskill won, Ben Pryor second, I. H. O. third. Time, 2:43.

ENTRIES AND BETTING. ENTRIES AND DETTING.

Momenth Park.

Following are the entiries for to-day's races at Menmouth Park, together with the odds offered by Jones & Co. Harris House:

First race—One and one quarter miles—Revoke, 165 pounds, 8 to 1; Elizabeth, 160, 8 to 1; Unrest, 163, 8 to 1; Joe Cotton, 116, 1 to 2; Thackeray, 162, 8 to 1; Joe Cotton, 116, 1 to 2; Thackeray, 162, 8 to 1; Joe Cotton, 116, 1 to 2; Thackeray, 162, 8 to 1; Joe Cotton, 116, 1 to 2; Thackeray, 162, 8 to 1; Joe Cotton, 116, 1 to 2; Thackeray, 162, 8 to 1; Joe Cotton, 116, 1 to 1; Costello, 110, 8 to 1; Haveler, 110, 5 to 1; Hanover, 120, 7 to 5.

Third race—Mommouth Cup, one and three-fourths miles—Glay Pake, 115 pounds, 10 to 1; Joe Cotton, 113, 5 to 1; Ten Rooker, 115, 6 to 1; East Lyane, 113, 4 to 1; Ten Rooker, 115, 6 to 1; East Lyane, 113, 4 to 1; Ten Rooker, 115, 6 to 1; East Lyane, 113, 4 to 1; Loutsette, 116, 4 to 1; Miss Woodford, 122, 1 to 3.

Fourth race—One and one-fourth miles—Charity, 113 pounds, 3 to 1; Kaula, 113, 10 to 1; Mille, 113, 5 to 1; Dew Doop, 115, 1 to 4.

Fifth race—One mile—Dry Monopole, 165 pounds, 4 to 1; Portland, 105, 4 to 1; Electric, 104, 4 to 1; Editor, 113, 2 to 1; Neeromaney, 39, 19 to 1; Blue Jay, 95, 10 to 1; Delawars, 39, 15 to 1; Grenadler, 107, 4 to 1.

Sixth race—Molph, 102 pounds, 8 to 1; Pat Dally, 26, 6 to 1; Hoder, 30, 10 to 1; Hopeful, 102, 5 to 1; Helette, 133, 4 to 1; Brambleton, 116, 3 to 1; Reveller, 106, 6 to 1; Crafile, 91, 10 to 1; Trima Donns, 91, 6 to 1; Crafile, 91, 10 to 1; Trima Donns, 91, 6 to 1; Cricket, 107, 6 to 1; Markowling, 192, 6 to 1. Monmouth Park.

Chicago Razes.

First race—Three-fourths of a mile—Varina, 167 pounds, 8 to 1; Gusette, 107, 5 to 1; Marge, 107, 5 to 1; Nellio B, 107, 3 to 1; Wary, 107, 1 to 2.

Second race—One and one-halt miles—Lizzle Dwyer, 113 pounds, 1 to 2; Buchanan, 114, 8

Brailwood, Lt., July 7.—An exciting glove fight of three rounds came off last night at Mude Hall between Paddy Welch, of Chicago, and Billy Myors, of Streater, Ill, for a pure of \$1.90. Light sparring took up the first round. In the second round Myors dealt Wolch a left-hander, which seat him over the ropes as time was called. The third and last round was called. The third and last round was short and crediting, both men getting furtheir bres licks, but Myors succeeded in putting in one on Welch's rips with his lost hand, while with the right he landed one on Welch's rips with his lost hand, while with the right he landed one on Welch's rips with his lost hand, while which knocked him clear over the ropes. Welch tried to come to the soratch again, last threw up his hands and fell back. The referee then gave the fight to Myors. The excitoment was interes, and an immense amount of money changed hands on the result. Three carloads of Myors's friends witnessed the fight.

St. Paul, Minn., July 7.—John Lind was numinated for Congress by the Republicans of the second district to-day to succeed Wake-leid, the presentmenter. INMANASCES, July 7.—At Rockyllic to-day the Bernoretto congressional convention of

the Democratic congressional convention of the sighth district nominated John E. Lamb. Lamb's position on be United Enters district attorney for Indiana is now pending in the Senate.

Victoria, Tex., July 7.—The Democratic congressional convention of the exemit district assumbled here to-day and unaultmoney renominated Hon, William H. Crain.

The Mellen Conspiracy Case.

Baltimons, July 7.—An attachment against the property of A. L. Mellen, who left this easy the property of A. L. Mellen, who left this easy early in November hist because of a charry of conspiracy to mindor his denghies-in-law, was tried in the common pieus coirt to-day. Mellen gave a draft in Montercy, Mexico, far \$1,210 on a house in New York, which was protested and the attachment was init. The testimopey showed that the draft was extorted under four of exposure, and the attachment was quasible. An append was taken. Mellen is in Canada, but where is not stated.

THE TRIAL OF BOYCOTTERS. Incendiary Writers to be Presecuted

New York, July 7 .- At the boyco'ters' VETO POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT CRETI-CISED IN BOTH HOUSES. trial to-day, during the progress of exam-

Discussed.

in the socialist German paper which so threatened the jurors who convicted the accused in the Thoisa boycott trials. Judge Barrett caught the apswer, and he said sharply: "it is clear to me that the article in question has had the effect to instmidate jurors, thereby interfering with the administration of justice. I shall direct the district attorney to proceed at once against the paper in question."

istration of justice. I shall direct the district attorney to proceed at once against the paper in question."

"We have already done so," repiled Assistant District Attorney Col. Fellows.
Editor Schewitch, of the Folks Zeitung, is the incendiary writer referred to, and is to be prosecuted for criminal libel.

The jury box having been filled, the district attorney opened the case for the people. Mrs. Landgraf, a widow, had been persecuted by the Bakers' Union. Before the strike she had a good business. The profits of her business were \$1,500 annually. The Eakers' Union destroyed all this. Her worknern were satisfied with their wages, but went out upon the flat of the union. The widow new had not one store to serve with bread, and she had been forced to sail her horse and wagou to pay her rent and to furnish herself with bread. In the name of labor the widow had been consigned to helpiess poverty. The union, the speaker said, had won. Noble knights! To reduce a family to beggary. Now the law's turn had come, and the men who had violated the law should suffer the penalty.

The widow Landgraf was then placed as the first witness, and her testimony up to facts indicated in the opening for the people.

THE FUDICIARY DENOUNCED.

New York, July 7.—A meeting of the socialistic labor party was held to night in Cooper Union, and was attended by 3,500 men and women. The nominal purpose of the meeting was to denounce the action of the authorities in the conviction of the Thiess beyenters and blackmallers. Robert Blasert presided, and declared that the meetings of the partyland been too few. He said that for years capitalists had sought to draw attention from the real issue of the day by all sorts of subterfuges, Mr. Blasert referred to the interruption by the police of the late meeting of District Assembly No. 75. Knights of Labor, in the same hall. The time for our revenge will come soon, said the speaker. "The ballot is all-powerful in America. Use it." Then Blissert read the resolutions. These set forth that the Thiess boycotters were convicted by a judge (Barrett) who was service to capitalistic interests; that the boycott was ordered in the best interests of organized labor, and that as the verdict branded boycotting as a crime, it was— THE SUDICIARY DENGUNCED.

for Threatening Jurors.

ination of candidates for lurors, Thomas

against the boycotters, because of articles

branded boycotting as a crime, it was-Becoired, That we condemn this veid et and centerce as a brutal cutburst of class hatred against the growing nower of organized labor, and that we consider the victims as mattyrs to the labor cause. in the labor cause.

It was resolved that "one of our mightlest wespons, the boycott," should be held on to, notwithstanding "arbitrary judicial decisious," and that every workingman should

to, notwithstanding "arbitrary judicial decisions," and that every workingman should discontinue all personal and business relations with all those officials who aided in securing the crayiction and their business friends; also, that financial aid be extended to the families of the "martyrs."

John Swinton was introduced as "the champion of liberty," He denounced the judiciary as being corrupt, referring to Cardozo and Barnard. He stated that a supreme court judge had tried to bribe him. Editor Shewitch, of the Volks Zeitung, referred to Judge Barrett, and "defied him and his court." Mr. Shewitch, was willing to become a martyr. It would be a shame if the freedom of the press were attacked through his paper, but the greatest good would come to the canse of labor by such an act. Then the working masses would see what a bitter mockary their so-called liberty was.

John Mackin and Edward King also spoke. All the speakers were loudly approposed.

spoke. All the speakers were loudly applauded.

VIRGINIA NEWS ITEMS. Representative Wise to De Sperificed by the Bourbons-A Beautiful Marringe Ceremony-Mother and Child Burned to Death.

RICHMOND, July 7 .- The Bourbons of is city have determined to sacrifice G. D. Wise, member of Congress from this district, by allowing the Knights of Labor to go into their ward meetings and nominate their own candidate for Congress, guaranteeing the Bourbon support. This step is rendered necessary by the fear that the Republicans would support a Knight of Labor candidate.

A BRAUTIFUL GEREMONY

was performed this morning at St. Peter's Cathesiral by Right Rev. J. J. Keane, bishop of Richmond, assisted by Revs. J. L. Tiernan and Charles Donahoe, when Engineer R. S. Griffin, U. S. N., was married to Miss Helena M. Laube, of this city. Special nuptial mass was said before a large and brilliant audience, and the happy couple left the city for Washington at II a. m. MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH. NORFOLE, VA., July 7.—Mrs. Oberly, the wife of a German farmer of Norfolk county, attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene yesterday, when the oil can exploded and the burning fluid was scattered over herself and two children, and instantly the clothing of all three was in a blaze. The mother and one child died last night, and the other child, while horribly burned, may live.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE FIELDS. Union and Ex-Confederate Officers Discussing and Fixing Positions-Camp Hancock Broken Up.

GETTYSBURG, PAn July 7 .- Camp Haucock ras broken up to-day, the Grand Army men aring on a special train this morning, and to tents are now being packed for shipment, be cavairy remion here to day attracted number of distinguished military visitors from number of distinguished military visitors from
the north and south, among whom were Gen.
Wade Hampton, Gen. J. T. Mumford, Gol.
James M. Deems, Col. Blackford, Col. Bonden,
and Maj. H. B. McClellan, of the confederate, and Gens. Jr. M. Gregg, J. B. Mohitosh, L. B. Trowbridge, George Gray,
and Capt. W. E. Miller, of the Union forces,
all of whom had met here on the battle field
twenty-three years ago. They drave over the
field to the scene of the cavalry fight, three
miles cast of Getty-burg, discussed and fixed
positions, partock of a collation prepared by
citizens in the woods near the flummel building, and returned to the Springs Hotel. Many
of the visitors left on the late trains. The
Hagerstown Light infantry, some lifty strong,
accompanied by special train on an excursion
to the battle field.

Prohibition Nom instions in Alabama yesterday, and after a split into two factions yesterday, and after a spit into two factions, one systaint and the other for monimating a saste ticket, the fatter named the following candidates: For governor, John T. Tanner, of Limestone: secretary of wate, Geo. L. Thomas, of Jefferson; treasurer, M. S. Serens, of Emone; auditor, L. F. Whitten, of Jefferson; attorney general J. L. Choningham, of Walker, supermitted of education, L. Coulson, of Jackson.

Republicans of Alabama. Binerson's, Ala., July 7.—The Republican rate executive committee met here to-day and, according to instructions of the recent state convention, nominated the following ticket: For governor, Arthur Bingham, of Talladean secretary of state, J. D. Hardy, of Shelby; auditor, W. D. Wickersham, of Mo-bile; freaurer, Colvin Goodlos, of Colbert, atterney general, Lewis E. Parsons, of Colses; chief justice, D. D. Shelby, of Madissin asso-ciates, George H. Craig, of Dallas, and George M. Dustin, of Maringo.

MILWAUKEE, July 7 .- The entire hamlet o omeo burned at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Democrats Say the Executive Shall Have Pair Play-Facilitating Business In the Senate-Biver and Harbor Bill

On motion of Mr. Edmands, it was order ed that the Scuate meet at 11 a. m., and for he next six days, after the call for, and disosition of, resolutions, the time remaining intil 12:30 shall be devoted to the calendar, eginning with the first case thereon. Every satter objected to shall be passed by, and lebate shall be limited to five minutes.

The Senate then resumed consideration of mendments to the river and harbor bill, the pending question being an amendment appropriating \$750,000 for the purchase of Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor of refuge.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment as a substitute. It appropriates \$150,000 for the purpose of making free of toll the com-merce through the canal. He explained that his substitute did not recognize the canal company as the owner of the improvement. It simply contemplated (what the original act of Congress contemplated) the naking of this canal free to commerce, and it was to be done by reimbursing to the state, or (what was the same thing) the canal company such sum of money as the Secretary of War, after careful investiga tion, should find to have been expended over and above the receipts from the lands and the tolls.
After discussion the sub-litute was agreed to, and the amendment, as thus amended, was agreed to.

to, and the amendment, as thus amended, was agreed to.

YEAR—Messrs Blackburn Blate Brown, Call, Came on Chasse, Coke, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Evarts, Frie, Google, Gloson, Gray, Itar too, Heart, Rost, Jones of Ark, Jones of Nev. McMillen, Manderson, Miller, Mitcheli of Oreg, Palmer, Payne, Fashar, Riddieberger, hawyer, Spooner, Stanford, Teiler, Voat, Weithall, and Wilson of Jove.—38.

NAIS—Messrs, Berry, Bubler, Cockrell, Colquitt, Edmund, Harris, Hawley, Ingalis, McPherson, Maxey, Platt, Pugh, Saulsbury, Vance, Whithorne, and Wilson of Md.—16.

The next amendment was one increasing the appropriation for Daluth harbor from \$50,000 to \$75,000 and adding a clause giving the village of Duluth the right to construct and maintain a sewer for drainage purposes Through the United States crib work bordering on the Duluth canal into said canal, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of War may preporite.

The first part of the amendment was agreed to; the second part was excluded on a point of order, as general legislation.

The next amondment on which any question was made was one reducing the appropriation for Choctawhatches er iver (Florida and Alabama), from \$15,000 to \$7,300.

Mr. Pugh argued against the smeadment and it was rejected, the Item remaining at at \$15,000.

Mr. Brown argued against the amend—

Mr. Pugh argued against the smeadment and it was rejected, the item remaining at at \$15,000.

Mr. Brown argued against the amendment reducing the appropriation for Chattahoochee river (Georgia and Alabama) from \$20,000 to \$10,000, and that for Filatriver (Georgia) from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

Both amendments were rejected.

Mr. Pugh argued against the amendment reducing the appropriation for the Black Warrior river (Alabama) from \$75,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. George argued against the amendment was rejected.

Mr. George argued against the amendment withing out the liem of \$5,000 for Big Black river (Mississippi), and moved to add a provise that the state of Mississippi should first cause the bridge over Black river south of the Mississippi and Meridan railread to be so constructed as not to obstruct navigation.

Mr. Ingalls expressed a desire to aid (in this bill) the states not represented on the committee on commerce, and which had been the victims of the committee's travecedental economy. Still this item for Black river rather staggered him.

Mr. George's proviso was agreed to, and the committee's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Edmunds demanded an explanation of the amendment increasing the appropriation for Bayout Terre-Bonne, La., from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The explanation was given by Mr. Gibson, who said that the proposed improvement.

\$5.000 to \$10,000.
The explanation was given by Mr. Gibson, who said that the proposed improvement would make a very direct inland water communication between New Orleans and Morgan City, on Berwick bay. This bayou was a navigable stream on which steamboats had

a navigable stream on which steamboats had been running for forty years.

Mr. Edmunds expressed sympathy with the idea of aiding the interests of localities, but he could see no distinction between spending public money in building high roads (which would be of great local advan-ses), and according it in provings your roads (which would be of great local advanage) and spending it in improving some small rivers and bayons. In New England they had not yet got to the point of thinking that it was part of the national duty to local benefits, and that great national interests like the mouth of the Mississippi and the harbors of New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Savannah should carry along on their backs appropriations for improving every place in the United States where water ran or water stood still.

Mr. Call stated that if Mr. Edmunds's position was correct a very small portion

Mr. Call stated that if Mr. Edmunds's position was correct a very small portion of the river and harbor bill should be passed. How many people should a public improvement benefit? Must the beall the people of the United States or a majority of them? If so, then the port of New York was the only one in the whole range of river and harbor improvements that was constitutional and a proper object of expenditure. The value of an improvement could only be tested by the question of how far it would permit the exchange and interchange of any considerable portion of the products of the country.

The amendment was rejected.

The river and harbor bill was temporarily laid saide; and Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on foreign relations, presented (on behalf of Mr. Morgan, absent on account of illness in his family) a bill and re-

count of illness in his family a bill and report in the matter of the La Abra clair against Mexico, and Mr. Brown presente e minority report. Ordered printed.
The chair laid before the Senate the

against Mexico, and Mr. Brown presented the minority report. Ordered printed.

The chair laid before the Senate the message of the Fresident vetoing the bill authorizing the construction of railroads through the Indian territory in northern Montana. The message was read. It states that several similar bills had been presented to him during the present session, and had received his reluctant approval, but he had hoped that each of them would be the last of the kind presented. This bill invited a general invasion of the Indian country. It did not sufficiently guard sgrainst an invasion of the rights of the Indians, nor was be satisfied that the legislation proposed was demanded by any exigency of the profile welfare.

Mr. Dawes moved to refer the bill and message to the committee on Indian affairs, and he desired to go "with this remarkable message the section of the treaty which had affected the Fresident so soushly." The committee which had reported the bill had, he said, thought that it was regarding the rights of the Indians. That stricle was in these words: "For the purpose of establishing traveling thoroughfares through this country, and the better to enable the President to execute the provisions of this treaty, the aforesaid natious and tribes do hereby consent and agree that the United States may in the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them, construct roads of every kind found in the Indian country, build houses for agencles, missions, schools, farms, shops, mills, stations, and for every other purpose for which they may be required, and permanently occupy as much land as may he necessary for the various purposes above enumerated, incinding the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing, and that the navigation of all lakes and streams shall be forever free to the citizens of the United States."

The motion was agreed to, and the bill and message were referred.

ashville, from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. McMillan defended and explained as settin of the committee.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 22,

nays 2°,
Mr. Fugh argued against the amendment reducing the appropriation for the Tennes-sec ryer, at Mussel Shoals, from \$350,000 to

\$210,000. An inser should the amendment. He stated that the total amount already expended on this work was \$2,574,000; the amount necessary for its completion was \$4,70,000, and the amount which could be expended for the next fiscal year was estimated at \$550,000. The committee had agreed to recommend 50 per cent. of that amount. The amendment was agreed to-year 23,

haya 23.

Mr. Blackburn argued against the amendment reducing the item for the Kentucky river from \$250,000 to \$100,000. He stated that with the completion of the work (on which the state had aiready expended over a million dollars and the United States over half a million) there would be six feet draught of water in this river for 200 miles all the very round. It would drain a ich all the year round. It would drain as rich a lumber and mineral region as could be

lound on the continent.

Mr. Vest defended the action of the com-Mr. Vest defended the action of the committee and stated that he was well acquainted with the Kentucky river, having been born on its banks, and that, unless its character was very much changed, it was a small, narrow, deep stream with overhanging trees. He was opposed to tha idea of states or companies undertaking works of internal improvement and then propositing to unlead such works on the federal government. He was in favor of keeping in repair the five looks and dams turned over to the federal government by the state of Kentucky, but he would not construct new works of the kind.

Mr. Biackburn. Does the senator mean to be understood that the contract between the federal government and the state of Kentucky in 1879 stopped with the repairing of the five locks and dams on the river?

Mr. Vest, I do.

river?
Mr. Vest, I do.
Mr. Blackburn. I take issue with the senator, and say that the contract was that the federal government assumed, not to repair these five locks, but to secure slackwater navigation for 200 miles of river.
Without disposing of the amendment the Senate, at 6:10, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

The speaker laid before the House the The speaker laid before the House the twenty-one veto messages transmitted by the President on Tuesday.

The first message read was referred without comment to the committee on invalid pensions, but the disposition of the next message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Edwin M. Harrington consumed more time.

Mr. Matson, of Indiana, moved its refer-

time.

Mr. Matson, of Indians, moved its reference; pending which Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, stating that the reference of the bill would be the end of it, moved that its consideration be postponed until Friday next.

This motion being defeated—yeas 98, mays 121—Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to amend Mr. Matson's motion by adding instructions requiring the committee on invalid pensions to report the bill and message back on Friday.

Mr. Matson hoped that this would not be deme. He could see no good reason why this bill should be singled out for report on Friday from smoog the number of vetoed bills before the committee.

Mr. Burrows could not see that the committee was inclined to act very diligently on the veto messages, and he did not think the instructions to report back a special bill would greatly interfere with the purposes of the committee as to the balance.

Mr. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, attacked the veto policy of the President, who, he dealared, was not actuated by any regard for the worth and merit of private pension bills. His reason for vetoing the bills was not that they were unworthy; his reason was apparent on the face of his messages. He was in sympathy with a party opposed to pensioned if he could avoid it. It was said that the President meant right. He did mean right—to please a certain element in the country, but not right to please honest, loval people.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee. The present

oyal people.
Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee. The present President has signed more private pension bills than any other President in the same space of time.

Mr. Jackson. And he has vetoed ten times more good ones than all other Presidents

put together. Mr. Perkins, of Kansse, addressed himsage, and criticised the position taken by
the President that the government should
not assure its soldiers against quarrelsome
propensities or unprovoked assaults.

Mr. Matson thought that the messages
should be considered carefully. Gentlemen on the other side seemed anxious to get
at the President. Democrats were determined that the President should have fair
play, and they would stand by that position.
Applause.] It was not fair play to the
President to undertake upon a hasty consideration to pass a bill over his yeto.

Applause.] It was not fair play to the President to undertake upon a hasty consideration to pass a bill over his veto.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, said that there seemed to be an idea in the House that it was the duty of the President to abdicate his office in favor of a majority of the committee on invalid pensions. Whenever, in the exercise of the constitutional prerogatives given him, he examined legislation to see whether or not it was provident and wise, it was charged that he had perpetrated an outrage on the American people. He (Mr. Bragg) maintained that the President was honestly discharging his duty. When, in the exercise of his judgment, he sent legislation back to the House with his reasons for withholding his approval, the House should act upon the question—not with demagogical speeches, but with judicial and deliberate consideration. He (Mr. Bragg) was glad to find that at last there was a man in the executive chair who had the nerve and coursge to place his hand upon legislation when he thought it improper, whether it were pension or railroad legislation [applause on the Democratic side]. Congress had gone altegether too far in the way of pension legislation, but there was a class of soldiers for whom there never was a voice raised in the House. They were the men who in legislation, but there was a class of soldiers for whom there never was a voice raised in the House. They were the men who in April, May, June, and July, 1801, filled the ranks of the army, actuated only by patriotic desires to sustain the national flag. Before the House wont further in penaloning the dead wood of the army it should make some provision for the men who went to the front in 1801. He sent to the clerk's deak and had rend a letter from one of these men, who is at the Hampton Soldiers' House, commending his course in regard to pensions, idliculing the policy of Congress, and making use of such strong expressions as to lead Mr. Browne, of Indians, to lequire sarenstically, whether it was a veto measure that was being rend.

Mr. Burrows's motion to instruct was lest—yeas 163, navs 184—sund the measure was referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

The next measure was one valedag a bill.

The next message was one vetoing a bill granting a pension to Catharine McCarthy. Mr. Matson moved its reference to the committee on invalid pensions, and Mr. Browne moved instructions requiring the committee to reserve the second to the form

committee on invalid pensions, and Mr. Browne moved instructions requiring the committee to report it back on or before Monday next.

Mr. Browne criticised the action of the President, and invoked God's mercy on a man who had the heart to veto a bill for the relief of the widow of a man who died in the ine of duty to his country. He sarcustically reflected upon the manner in which the experienced soldier, the commander-in-chief of the army treated his comrades. His excellency belonged to that class of men who during the war were afraid of nothing but danger, but now he stood valorously armed cap a pie with vetoes in his hand between the unfortunate soldiers and the treasury of the United States. President Cleveland would go down to posterity as the great American objector.

Mr. Conger, of Iowa, resented the Ianfuel and land for grazing, and that the navigation of all lakes and streams shall be forever free to the citizens of the United States."

The motion was agreed to, and the bill and message were referred.

The Senate resumed consideration of ameculments to the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Whittherne argued against the amendment reducing the appro-

dent, there would be no further pension legislation. There were great questions in this country calling for the attention of the Executive, yet the President brushed them all aside and appeared anxious to cater to nobody except that little solid knot that came from the solid south. He wanted to get their appliause; they cast solid votes in nominating conventions. There he stood looking through a gimlet hole with a magnifying glass hunting for excuses and heaping derision upon the heads of the poor men who lost their health in the service of the country. That was state-manabip, Japplause on the Republican site, which was received with snewering applause, and laughter from the Democratis.

"Oh, yes," continued Mr. Cannon, "and I tall you that you will have to defend it before November." [Renewed applause on the Democratic side.] "The gentlemen who are clapping their hands can defend it. They have the kind of constituents who believe in it. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] You will have to defend it before November. These men who are entitled to their pensions, with their friends and with public opinion and a sense of justice in this country, will send a Coggress here which will pass these bills and other proper pension legislation over the President's veto." [Applause on the Republican side.] priation for the Cumberland river, above deut, there would be no further pension leg

Republican side.]
Mr. Matson drew a comparison between the work of Republican and Democratic Congresses for the purpose of pointing out that nearly all the pension legislation of importance had been enacted by Demoimportance had been enacted by Democratic Congresses. Only a few days ago the Republicans had filloustered against a proposition to raise money for the payment of pensions. Gentlemen in talking about these vetoes forgot that nearly all of these hills had been vetoed by a Republican commissioner of pensions years ago.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, thought that no disrespect would be shown to the President by immediate action on the veto, and he therefore opposed its reference to a committee.

mittee.
The motion to instruct was lost—yeas

The motion to instruct was lost—yeas 115, nays 128—and the message was referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

The next message was referred without objection, but a contest arose over the following one vetoing a bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley.

Mr. Matson moved its reference, and, in order to shut off debate, demanded the previous question. previous question.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who originally introduced the bill, desired some time to discuss it, and upon Mr. Matson declining to yield, the Republicans refrained from voting, and thus broke a quorum.

A call of the House was ordered and the drops closed.

doors closed, The House then industriously refrained The House then industriously refrained from doing anything for a quarter of an hour, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and having thus completed the circle the House started out upon another one, the Republicans refraining from voting, when another call was ordered. The only thing which prevented the completion of a second circle was the arrival of the hour of 5 o'clock, when, under its previous order, the House adjourned.

A COOL WAVE COMING.

Indications that the Present Hot Spell Will Not Last Long.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon all good citizens who sought the shady side of the street had a reasonable excuse when they gave vent to complaints about the weather. gave vent to complaints about the weather. The temperature was then just \$10° in the shade, which proved the maximum figures for the day and the highest for this summer. Those who spend a large portion of their time wielding fans may find consolation in the prediction of the signal officer, who gives hopes for cooler weather within the next thirty-six hours. This prediction is the same for all the eastern states. Cool winds may be expected from the north, though probably not before to morrow morring.

Although this city had one of the highest temperatures in the country yesterday, it faired the general fate in that respect. At Portland, Me., and at Boston the thermometer registered 94°, while at Pittsburg, Pa., the highest point was reached at 96°. The coulest place in the country was Escanaba, the highest point was reached at 95°. The coolest place in the country was Escanaba, Mich., where 75° was reached. Des Moines, Iowa, was 95°; Cincinnati, 92°; New Orleans, 85°. New York, 90°; Atlantic City, 92°, and Norfolk, 85°. The temperature for Washington, although sufficient for most people, is coreiderably below the highest point registered for the month in past years. In 1870 the highest temperature since the organization of the signal service was registered, it being 102°.

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY Concerning Lesley and Wilson's Stu-

pendous Frauds. PHYLADELPHIA, July 7.-The total amount of loan certificates returned to the office of the Chesapeake and Delaware Caual Comthe Chesspeake and Delaware Caual Company up to this afternoon is \$1,976,648. Of the legitimate outstanding loans there are \$1,983,750, so that this leaves only \$17,102 to be accounted for, or about \$625,000, including the fraudulent lasue, according to the fugitive treasurer's figures. The directors are very anxious that the holders of this surplus will make return of their certificates without further delay, thereby facilitating the work of the accountants in clearing up the intricate affairs of the company. From all the bonds that have been turned in the directors have not been able to detect a single fraudulent one. This gives some plausibility to the theory that they are held by people who are unwilling, for some reason, to return them. If this is the case, interesting developments may follow after the amount of the legitimate outstanding loan is balanced.

A National College for the Blind at Washington.

The American Association of Instructors for the Blind, now holding its ninth bien-nial convention in New York, yesterday adopted a report looking to the establish-ment of a national college for the educa-tion of the blind in this city.

Broke an Arm While Skating. Willie Goldsmith, a small boy, fell and broke his left arm in two places while skating down Capitol Hill yesterday mornng on roller skates.

Maxwell's Motion for a New Trial. Maxwell's Motion for a New Trial.

Sr. Levis, July 7.—Immediately after the
opening of the criminal court this morning
Judge Van Wagoner suid: "In the State va.
Hugh M, Brooks, alias Maxwell, the motion for
a new trial is overnied. In overraling this
motion I desire to say there are very important points to be passed upon by the sugreene court, and the defense will now have
an oppartually of taking those suesdimate-free
that court." This disposes of alterations made
against Jurors Culaham and Scars's competency. As the supreme court will not reliest
tency.

Instructors of the Blind.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginis-Cooler, generally fair weather, var-able winds, generally northerly.

m., 70.8°; 11 a. m., 85.6°; 3 p. m., 90.2°; 7 p. m. 82.0°; 10 p. m., 75.8°; 11 p. m., 77.1°; mean temperature, 79.4°; maximum, 91.3°; mini-mum, 68.0°; mean relative humidity, 74.0°.

PROTECTING THE SOLDIERS.

ATTACKING AN ADMINISTRATION THAT

What the Attack on Major Burke Means-Those Who Fought for the Fing Succeeded in Office By Those Who Fought Against it.

"What do Grand Army men think of Mr. Arnaud's proposed attack on De-partment Commander Burker" the Ruppus-LICAN reporter asked Mal. W. S. Odell last

"They don't think at all-they simply ugh at the man; they know him, and understand his motives. Commander Burke stands in no fear of Mr. Arnaud."

"What do you Grand Army men say his office could be in attacking Maj. Burker" "Arnaud has a claim against the govern-ment for \$75,000, and the members believe that Arnaud thinks by creating an attack on Burke that he will win favor from the administration, and thereby advance the interests of his claim."

"How did be get the idea that Burke nd yourself were working into the hands

interests of his claim."

"How did be get the idea that Burke and yourself were working into the hands of the Republicans?"

"That is an absurdity. Maj. Burke is a stanch Democrat and has always voted that ticket. The Graud Army is made up of Democrats as well as Republicans, and such a thing as running it in the interest of one political party or the other is absurd. Maj. Burke is simply doing his duty is protecting soldiers holding office. The Veterrans 'Right's Union has no personal purpose to serve and no wish to urge upon the administration for consideration anything except what is justified by surrounding circumstances and in the line of their comrateship. The general and executive committees of the union are duty-bound to inquire into all the causes leading to the dismissal of ex-soldiers, and, when possible, to aid all soldiers in getting employment. The union has tried by politic and kind means to inquire into the causes that lead to the wholessale discharges of ex-soldiers from public office. They fand that the dismissals were simply for the purpose of putting others in the piace of the discharged soldiers and in many instances the appointees were rebels. The union has justifiable cause for taking the stand against theadministration. Three respectful letters were sent the President, who as yet has failed to answer them. The only result of the letters heard from is that the President told Secretary Lamar that he must check Commissioner Black in his course. Secretary Lamar, Lunderstand, has now taken in his band the dismissal business. We don't believe that Mr. Black has as ted properly, and his wholesale discharge it go was in violation of law, so far as the ischarges of soldiers are concerned. Fight? We lintend to left the matter rest until we have conquered. We don't intend to left the matter rest until we have conquered. We don't heard it is Democratic. We would do the same if it were Republican. Our fight hard. We don't here to have section s, chapter 357, Laws of 1876, duly observed. That section

one."
"Have you trouble in getting down to the causes of dismissals ?"
"The executive committee are duly informed of all dismissals made. They endeaver to get from the officials the reasons for such discharges, and frequently fall to get satisfactory information. This, however, does not deter them, but by patient and scarching inquiry the truth comes out in the end. The committee do not stop here, but find out who fill the places of the dismissed ones, and whether they are as dismissed ones, and whether they are as competent as the men whom they succeeded. The committee are constantly on the alert and don't hesitate to use every means to fad out how the discharges are made and

ploves."

"Your committee, then, must be in possession of many facts respecting discharges from the government employ?"

"I won't deny it."

"What have you discovered about Commissioner Black's management?"

"I will cite some instances that will give you an idea. Before doing so let me tell you how he punishes clerks for maintaining their independence. Whenever he are "I will cite some instances that will give you an idea. Before doing so let me tell you how be punishes clerks for maintaining their independence. Whenever he sees it to visit a clerk for some supposed violation of his rules, he sends for the clerk, requests him or her to make out a request for leave of absence without pay for ten days or thirty days as he seems fit to order. Mrs. Butler, of the mail division, for an alleged insolence to a chief of division was asked to make out an application for thirty days leave of absence without pay. Mr. Swett was told that he had questioned without authority one of Black's orders, and for this he was fined thirty days' pay. S. S. Lincoin bought a sickle, with which he intended to trim the grass off a brother's grave. On leaving the office he forgot to take it home with him. After going a short distance from the pension office he remembered that he left it in his desk. He entered the building to get it when a watchman stopped him. Mr. Lincoin told the man that he was employed as a clerk there. He questioned the right to stop him. He was reported and fined thirty days or \$150, the full amount of his monthly salary. Subsequently he was dismissed. John O'Connor, on the 2d of June, entered the pension office at \$30 a.m. He wanted to see his chief of division in order to get a day's leave. His early visit was reported and substantiated."

"Do you know whether Mr. Black has appointed any of his relations to office?"

"Mrs. A. S. Griggs, his mother-in-law, was appointed through him in the patent office, She is bever at her desk. She is reported sick, and the only time she is seen is when pay day rolls around. Dr. Philip Barlon, who is Mr. Black's family physician, and appointed by him as a medical referce in the pension office, supplies the necessary physician's corribeate to cover Mrs. Griggs' time. Mr. Mc. Greal, disbursing clerk in the interior Department, is Black's brother republicantsm, Mr. Black probably forgets the attack that his party made on the Republicant party and s

Fell and Broke His Leg. Arthur C. Buckler, a small boy, member of the Capital Base Ball Club, fell and broke his left ler, yesterday afternoon, while playing ball at the Capitol grounds. He was taken to his home, \$12 A street southeast, in the patrol wagon.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, from the comunities in postoffices and postroads, reported adversely he bill authorizing the Postmaster General to seus double or return postal cards.

Senator Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the ulli providing that assistant surgeons of the army appointed under the son approprial fully 2, 1986, who have served twenty years, shall be monitated, and by and with the advice and consont of the senate, appointed to the office of surgeon, with the rank of malor, to date from the completion of such service.